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$$\text{Hence}: t_\perp = 2l_o/c \cdot \sqrt{1-\beta^2} \simeq 2l_o/c \cdot (1 - \beta^2/2), \qquad (1)$$

neglecting the terms of higher orders of β– very small value.

$$OM_1' = ct_{II\rightarrow} = P'O + P'M_1' = l_o + V_e t_{II\rightarrow}, \text{ hence } t_{II\rightarrow} \simeq l_o(1 + \beta + \beta^2)/c,$$

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where $t_{II\rightarrow}$ and $t_{II\leftarrow}$ are the time for the II pathway to the right and left (Fig.1A).

$$\text{So,} \quad t_{II}\,(\text{total}) = t_{II\rightarrow} + t_{II\leftarrow} = (2l_o/c)(1 + \beta^2) \text{ and}$$

Δt (at O' observation point!) $= t_{II} - t_\perp = l_o\beta^2/c$ (time difference), coinciding with Michelson and Morley result /7,8/, although they maked more simplified geometric calculations but yet considering (with Jam s Maxwell) "that light waves are propagated in the free ether in any direction and always with the same velocity with

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$$\text{Hence : } t_\perp = 2l_o/c \cdot \sqrt{1-\beta^2} \simeq 2l_o/c \cdot (1-\beta^2/2), \qquad (1)$$

neglecting the terms of higher orders of β- very small value.

$OM_1' = ct_{\parallel\rightarrow} = P'O + P'M_1' = l_o + V_e t_{\parallel\rightarrow}$, hence $t_{\parallel\rightarrow} \simeq l_o(1+\beta+\beta^2)/c$,

$M_1'O' = ct_{\parallel\leftarrow} = M_1'P' - P'O' = l_o - V_e t_{\parallel\leftarrow}$, hence $t_{\parallel\leftarrow} \simeq l_o(1-\beta+\beta^2)/c$

where $t_{\parallel\rightarrow}$ and $t_{\parallel\leftarrow}$ are the time for the $\parallel$ pathway to the right and left (Fig.1A).

So, $t_\parallel$ (total) $= t_{\parallel\rightarrow} + t_{\parallel\leftarrow} = (2l_o/c)(1+\beta^2)$ and

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Hence the path differenc $\Delta l = l_o \cdot \beta^2 = 3200Å$ (at $\beta = 10^{-4}$ and $l_o = 32m$– Dayton. Miller conditions– /9/) and $\Delta l = 32\mu$(at $\beta = 10^{-3}$) at point O'.

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But one can see from Fig.1A, that the time difference between II and ⊥ beam paths depends on the observation point of their meeting, that, however, never was really considered during already the century of the World success and very intensive discussions.

Let us calculate the above time difference at some observation point E (at the distance value x from O' with order of value of OO', it means $l_o\beta$ /where $OO' = 2V_e t_\perp$ /).

7.3.2.1. ⊥ path $OM_2'E$.

$OM_2' = \sqrt{(M_2'P")^2 + (OP")^2} = \sqrt{l_o^2 + (OP' + P'P")^2} = \sqrt{l_o^2 + (OP' + x/2)^2}$

$OM'_2 = l_o \cdot \sqrt{1 + (OP' + x/2)^2/l_o^2} \simeq l_o + (OP')^2/2l_o + OP' \cdot x/2l_o + x^2/8l_o$, where $OE - OO' = x$, hence $OE/2 - OO'/2 = OP" - OP' = P'P" = x/2$.

Analogically, $OM_2 = \sqrt{l_o + (OP')^2} \simeq l_o + (OP')^2/2l_o$.

Hence $OM_2' = OM_2 + OP' \cdot x/2l_o + x^2/8l_o$, so in taking the total ⊥ path ($OM_2'E$) and dividing by c, one has: $t_\perp'$(path $OM_2'E) = t_\perp + OP' \cdot x/l_o c + x^2/4l_o c$.

Therefore, using equation (1) and introducing V_e in 2nd term:

$$t'_\perp = 2l_o(1 + \beta^2/2)/c + (OP'/V_e) \cdot (V_e/c) \cdot (x/l_o) + x^2/4l_o c.$$

Hence with relation $OP'/V_e = t_\perp/2$ and, again, using equation (1), we have:

$$t'_\perp = 2l_o(1 + \beta^2/2)/c + \beta \cdot x \cdot (1 + \beta^2/2)/c + x^2/4l_o c.$$

7.3.3.2. The II path $OM_1'E$.

$OM_1'(t'_{II\rightarrow}) = ct'_{II\rightarrow} = OM_1 + MM_1' = l_o + V_e \cdot t'_{II\rightarrow}$,

hence analogically: $t'_{II\rightarrow} = l_o/c - V_e \simeq l_o(1 + \beta + \beta^2)$

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So $t'_{II}(\text{total}) = t'_{II\rightarrow} + t'_{II\leftarrow} = 2l_o(1 + \beta^2)/c - x/c$.

7.3.2.3. Equality point .

The t'_{II} (total) decreases with x and the $t'_\perp$ increases with x. Let us find the x at $\Delta(t'_{II} - t'_\perp) = 0$ (Δ– difference). One has the second order equation relatively x:

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As consequence: $x^2 + 4l_o x + 4l_o\beta x - 4l_o\beta^2 = 0$ and one obtains $x \simeq l_o\beta^2$ (3) (in neglecting the terms of the order, higher than 2) making the root approximation (Tailor series) with 3 terms.

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Hence with relation $OP'/V_e = t_\perp/2$ and, again, using equation (1), we have:

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where the $t_{\text{II}\uparrow}$ and $t_{\text{II}\downarrow}$ – the times for path OM_2' and $M_2'NE'$ correspondingly. After the simple transformations, w get: $PN = y(l_o - V_e t_{\text{II}\uparrow})/(2l_o + V_e t_{\text{II}\downarrow} - V_e t_{\text{II}\uparrow})$.

After the approximation (series Taylor) of the above corrected inverse function with the consecutiv multiplication (in neglecting /at th end/ the terms of higher /than β^2/ orders), one get: $PN \simeq y/2$ (4), where the y must be already proportional to $l_o\beta^2$ - §7.3.2.3.). Let find NE' from the similar triangles $\Delta OM_2'N$ and $\Delta NEE'$:

$NE' = NM_2' \cdot EE'/M_2'P = OM_2' \cdot (V_e t_{\text{II}\uparrow} + V_e t_{\text{II}\downarrow})/(l_o - V_e t_{\text{II}\uparrow})$ (where $NM_2' \doteq OM_2'$).

Analogically to the transformations of PN /in obtaining the equation (4)/, we get:

$$NE' = (OM_2'/l_o) \cdot (V_e t_{\text{II}\uparrow} + V_e t_{\text{II}\downarrow} + V_e^2 t_{\text{II}\uparrow}^2/l_o + V_e^2 t_{\text{II}\uparrow} t_{\text{II}\downarrow}/l_o) \quad (5).$$

From right-angled triangle ΔOM_2P, one has:

$$OM_2' = \sqrt{(OP)^2 + (M_2'P)^2} = \sqrt{(PN)^2 + (l_o - V_e t_{\text{II}\uparrow})^2}.$$

With simple calculations (analogically to §7.3.2.1.) in dividing by l_o, approximating the root (Taylor series: taking firstly <u>until the term of second order</u>) and in neglecting (at the end) the terms of higher (than β^2) orders, we obtain (after deviding by c):

$$t_{\text{II}\uparrow}(OM_2') = (l_o/c) \cdot (1 - V_e t_{\text{II}\uparrow}/l_o + (PN)^2/2l_o^2).$$

Using equation (4), one has: $t_{\text{II}\uparrow} = l_o/c - V_e t_{\text{II}\uparrow}/c + y^2/8l_oc$ (6),

hence one can find $t_{\text{II}\uparrow}$: $t_{\text{II}\uparrow} = (8l_o + y^2)/(8l_oc + 8l_oV_e)$,

and then after approximation (series Taylor) of the above corrected (division and multi-plication by $8l_oc$) inverse function with consecutive multiplication (neglecting the higher terms) (analogically to the, justly, above), we get:

$$t_{\text{II}\uparrow} = l_o/c - l_o\beta/c + l_o\beta^2/c + y^2/8l_oc \quad (7)$$

From equation (5), one has the time for NE' light path:

$$t_{NE'\downarrow} = (t_{\text{II}\uparrow}/l_o)(V_e t_{\text{II}\uparrow} + V_e t_{\text{II}\downarrow} + V_e^2 t_{\text{II}\uparrow}^2/l_o + V_e^2 t_{\text{II}\uparrow} t_{\text{II}\downarrow}/l_o).$$

This equation permits to calculate the time for $M_2'NE'$ path: $/t_{\text{II}\downarrow}(M_2'NE') = t_{\text{II}\uparrow} + t_{NE'}/$, where analogically to obtaining the equation (7) from (6), one gets the expression for $t_{\text{II}\downarrow}$ with approximation of inverse function, multiplications and simple transformations:

$$t_{\text{II}\downarrow} = t_{\text{II}\uparrow} + 2t_{\text{II}\uparrow}^2 V_e/l_o + 3t_{\text{III}\uparrow}^3 V_e^2/l_o^2.$$

So $t_{\text{II}}(\text{total}) = t_{\text{II}\uparrow} + t_{\text{II}\downarrow} = 2t_{\text{II}\uparrow} + 2t_{\text{II}\uparrow}^2 V_e/l_o + 3t_{\text{II}\uparrow}^3 V_e^2/l_o^2$ and using the equation (7), taking even one term from $t_{\text{II}\uparrow}^3$, making the simple transformations and neglecting the terms of higher orders, we get: $t_{\text{II}}(\text{total}) \simeq 2l_o/c + y^2/4l_oc$ (8).

7.3.3.2. $\perp$ path OM_1E'.

With help of the right-angled triangles ΔOM_1R and $\Delta HM_1E'$, one has:

$OM_1^2 = c^2 t_{\perp\rightarrow}^2(OM_1) = (RM_1)^2 + OR^2 = l_o^2 + V_e^2 t_{\text{II}\uparrow}^2$, hence, analogically to §7.3.1., simply, $t_{\perp} \simeq (l_o/c)(1 + \beta^2/2)$ using the equation (7).

Also: $(M_1E')^2 = c^2 t_{\perp\leftarrow}^2(M_1E') = (M_1H)^2 + (HE')^2 = (l_o - y)^2 + (V_e t_{\text{II}\downarrow})^2$.

$t_{\text{II}\downarrow} = t_{\text{II}}(\text{total}) - t_{\text{II}\uparrow} = l_o/c + y^2/8l_oc + l_o\beta/c - l_o\beta^2/c$ with equations (8) and (7).

And $t_{\perp\leftarrow} = (1/c)\sqrt{(l_o - y)^2 + V_e^2(l_o/c + y^2/8l_oc + l_o\beta/c - l_o\beta^2)^2} \simeq$ (9).

$(l_o/c)(1 + \beta^2/2 - y/l_o)$ neglecting the terms of the order, higher than 2 (in taking the 3 terms at the root approximation). Consequently,

$$t_{\perp}(\text{total}) = t_{\perp\rightarrow} + t_{\perp\leftarrow} = 2l_o(1 + \beta^2/2)/c - y/c. \quad (9).$$

§7.3.3.3. So t_{II} (total) increases with y and $t_{\perp}$ decreases with y.

where the $t_{\parallel\uparrow}$ and $t_{\parallel\downarrow}$ – the times for path OM_2' and $M_2'NE'$ correspondingly. After the simple transformations, we get: $PN = y(l_o - V_e t_{\parallel\uparrow})/(2l_o + V_e t_{\parallel\downarrow} - V_e t_{\parallel\uparrow})$.

After the approximation (series Taylor) of the above corrected inverse function with the consecutive multiplication (in neglecting /at the end/ the terms of higher /than β^2/ orders), one get: $PN \simeq y/2$ (4), where the y must be already proportional to $l_o\beta^2$ – §7.3.2.3.). Let find NE' from the similar triangles $\Delta OM_2'N$ and $\Delta NEE'$:

$$NE' = NM_2' \cdot EE'/M_2'P = OM_2' \cdot (V_e t_{\parallel\uparrow} + V_e t_{\parallel\downarrow})/(l_o - V_e t_{\parallel\uparrow}) \text{ (where } NM_2' \doteq OM_2'\text{)}.$$

Analogically to the transformations of PN /in obtaining the equation (4)/, we get:

$$NE' = (OM_2'/l_o) \cdot (V_e t_{\parallel\uparrow} + V_e t_{\parallel\downarrow} + V_e^2 t_{\parallel\uparrow}^2/l_o + V_e^2 t_{\parallel\uparrow} t_{\parallel\downarrow}/l_o) \qquad (5).$$

From right-angled triangle ΔOM_2P, one has:

$$OM_2' = \sqrt{(OP)^2 + (M_2'P)^2} = \sqrt{(PN)^2 + (l_o - V_e t_{\parallel\uparrow})^2}.$$

With simple calculations (analogically to §7.3.2.1.) in dividing by l_o, approximating the root (Taylor series: taking firstly <u>until the term of second order</u>) and in neglecting (at the end) the terms of higher (than β^2) orders, we obtain (after deviding by c):

$$t_{\parallel\uparrow}(OM_2') = (l_o/c) \cdot (1 - V_e t_{\parallel\uparrow}/l_o + (PN)^2/2l_o^2).$$

Using equation (4), one has: $t_{\parallel\uparrow} = l_o/c - V_e t_{\parallel\uparrow}/c + y^2/8l_o c$ (6),

hence one can find $t_{\parallel\uparrow}$: $t_{\parallel\uparrow} = (8l_o + y^2)/(8l_o c + 8l_o V_e)$,

and then after approximation (series Taylor) of the above corrected (division and multiplication by $8l_o c$) inverse function with consecutive multiplication (neglecting the higher terms) (analogically to the, justly, above), we get:

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From equation (5), one has the time for NE' light path:

$$t_{NE'\downarrow} = (t_{\parallel\uparrow}/l_o)(V_e t_{\parallel\uparrow} + V_e t_{\parallel\downarrow} + V_e^2 t_{\parallel\uparrow}^2/l_o + V_e^2 t_{\parallel\uparrow} t_{\parallel\downarrow}/l_o).$$

This equation permits to calculate the time for $M_2'NE'$ path: $/t_{\parallel\downarrow}(M_2'NE') = t_{\parallel\uparrow} + t_{NE'}/$, where analogically to obtaining the equation (7) from (6), one gets the expression for $t_{\parallel\downarrow}$ with approximation of inverse function, multiplications and simple transformations:

$$t_{\parallel\downarrow} = t_{\parallel\uparrow} + 2t_{\parallel\uparrow}^2 V_e/l_o + 3t_{\parallel\uparrow}^3 V_e^2/l_o^2.$$

So $t_\parallel(\text{total}) = t_{\parallel\uparrow} + t_{\parallel\downarrow} = 2t_{\parallel\uparrow} + 2t_{\parallel\uparrow}^2 V_e/l_o + 3t_{\parallel\uparrow}^3 V_e^2/l_o^2$ and using the equation (7), taking even one term from $t_{\parallel\uparrow}^3$, making the simple transformations and neglecting the terms of higher orders, we get: $t_\parallel(\text{total}) \simeq 2l_o/c + y^2/4l_o c$ (8).

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Also: $(M_1E')^2 = c^2 t_{\perp\leftarrow}^2(M_1E') = (M_1H)^2 + (HE')^2 = (l_o - y)^2 + (V_e t_{\parallel\downarrow})^2$.

$t_{\parallel\downarrow} = t_\parallel(\text{total}) - t_{\parallel\uparrow} = l_o/c + y^2/8l_o c + l_o\beta/c - l_o\beta^2/c$ with equations (8) and (7).

And $t_{\perp\leftarrow} = (1/c)\sqrt{(l_o - y)^2 + V_e^2(l_o/c + y^2/8l_o c + l_o\beta/c - l_o\beta^2)^2} \simeq$ (9).

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After the approximation (series Taylor) of the above corrected inverse function with the consecutive multiplication (in neglecting /at the end/ the terms of higher /than β^2/ orders), one get: $PN \simeq y/2$ (4), where the y must be already proportional to $l_o\beta^2$– §7.3.2.3.). Let find NE' from the similar triangles $\Delta OM_2'N$ and $\Delta NEE'$:

$NE' = NM_2' \cdot EE'/M_2'P = OM_2' \cdot (V_e t_{\text{II}\uparrow} + V_e t_{\text{II}\downarrow})/(l_o - V_e t_{\text{II}\uparrow})$ (where $NM_2' \doteq OM_2'$).

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$$NE' = (OM_2'/l_o) \cdot (V_e t_{\text{II}\uparrow} + V_e t_{\text{II}\downarrow} + V_e^2 t_{\text{II}\uparrow}^2/l_o + V_e^2 t_{\text{II}\uparrow} t_{\text{II}\downarrow}/l_o) \qquad (5).$$

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This equation permits to calculate the time for $M_2'NE'$ path: $/t_{\text{II}\downarrow}(M_2'NE') = t_{\text{II}\uparrow} + t_{NE'}/$, where analogically to obtaining the equation (7) from (6), one gets the expression for $t_{\text{II}\downarrow}$ with approximation of inverse function, multiplications and simple transformations:

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Hence: $y^2 + 4l_0 y - 4l_0^2\beta^2 = 0$ (10) and $y = l_0\beta^2$!, coinciding perfectly with similar calculations for Fig.1A, confirming well the validity of these long calculations.

7.4. <u>Clearest Utopy of Michelson's interferometer measurements</u>.

Now we are ready to realize the (yet) most grave experimental error in the science history. Let <u>realize</u> the formation of the interference pattern in such interferometer. It is not formed by the difference of the light paths due to the differences in the Earth velocities but by the virtual images M_{1i} and M_{2i} in the M_2 mirror where these "virtual images... will be placed side by side and we obtain a system of parallel fringes" /10/ and the light path differences of the ⊥ and II directions (to Earth movement) makes only the modulation, redistribution of such pattern (Fig.2).

Let see the shift of any particular virtual maximum at the increasing of the <u>optic</u> path in the telescope arm ("M_2"), corresponding to the ⊥ path at the configuration of Fig.1A. It can be done with the increasing of the optical density, in putting some plexiglass at pathway "M_2" (as at phase fluorometer calibration) or due to the delaying influence of the Earth movement in observing the interference closer to point O. In such case, the path difference between the virtual sources ($M_{2i}A$) will increase. And the difference ($M_{2i}A$), that should be constant to correspond to the maximum must correspond to the pattern, situated already more on the left: at x_2. But at the new, more left, x_2 observation point, the difference between the ⊥ and II pathways increases automatically according to the equation (2), it means the real maximum will be righter, at some point x_3. So the interferometer is clearly desensitized, because at the shifting of the interference pattern there is the automatic appearance of the <u>additional COMPENSATING</u> (partly neutralizing), always opposite shift due to the dependence of the shift value $/\Delta(\perp - II)/$ on the observation point according to equation (2). The situation is similar at the geometric configuration, corresponding to Fig.1B. So Michelson <u>apriori</u> could not have the corresponding shift with his measurements and Einstein took the very clear false basis for his postulate N°1. Consequently, it is clear definitive irreversible end of the Odyssey with very imaginative Theory of Relativity of Albert Einstein, previous N°1 in the World Science.

7.5. Spectacular experimental, 70 years old, confirmation (already) of author's conclusions.

But such "automatic" difference between the ⊥ and II paths along the observation line OM_1 (Fig.1) must lead to the fringes with the different width. Evidently, at the lowest x values, the x_3 is more left from x_1, than at higher x (Fig.2A).

Evidently, the regular interference (from virtual sources) observable pattern changes (shift to the left) stronger at the lowest x, with <u>the shift</u> decrease at x increase (Figs.1A and 2A) that clearly must lead to the decrease of the fringe width with the x increase until $x = l_0\beta^2$. Moreover, my calculations (§7.2.-7.4.) prove also that, at $x = l_0\beta^2$, the picture will be <u>relatively</u> more symmetrical than elsewhere because the path

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Hence: $y^2 + 4l_o y - 4l_o^2\beta^2 = 0$ (10) and $y = l_o\beta^2$!, coinciding perfectly with similar calculations for Fig.1A, confirming well the validity of these long calculations.

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c- light velocity value. $\beta = V_e/c$. Length (l_o) of the "shoulder" $OM_1 = 32m$; S- light source, M_{2i} and M_{1i}- virtual images of th light source in M_2 ; $M_{2i}l$ and $M_{1i}l$ are the distances to any point l at the observabl line OM' in the creation of the interf rence pattern with help of M_{1i} and M_{2i} ; AM_{2i}- int rferential path differ nc ; G- semi-transparent glass plate; T- observing telescope; M_1 and M_2- mirrors. A. OM_2O'- total light path in perpendicular ($\perp$) to the V_e direction, wherein the light "meets", at the displaced O observation point (becoming point O' due to Earth movement), the beam separation point, the parallel beam. M_1'- new mirror position after Earth displacement (OM'_1 light trajectory). Such M_1' site is varied at light arrival to fixed point M_2 or ANY point M but for commodity, I do not draw 2nd site of M_1 and calculations are the same anyway. $OM_1'O'$- total light path in parallel (II) direction until the same point O'. E- is arbitary observation point (at distance x of order of $l_o\beta$ from O'). $OM_2'E$ and OM'_1E are the total $\perp$ and II light paths until point E. $OM_2 = M_2O'$, $OM'_2 = M'_2E$, $M_2P' \perp OM_1$ and $M'_2P'' \perp OM_1$. B. Device position after its rotation couner-clockwise, through 90°. M_2'- new M_2 position due to Earth movement. Observation at any point E' /distance y from O (order $l_o\beta$, in reality order $\sim l_o\beta^2$ as th x value- 3.3.2.)/. $OM_2'NE'$- total light path in parallel direction ($OM'_2 = M_2'N$). M'_2P is perpendicular. OM_1E'- path in the $\perp$ direction. EE' $\perp$ OE.(E)H and H(E')- positions of E at the moment when the light arrives to M'_2 and E' (due to Earth movement).

Note, that: $V_e \cdot t_{II} \approx V_e \cdot t_{\perp} \approx V_e \cdot l_o/c \approx L_o \cdot \beta$.

Fig.2.A. Evident desensitization of the Michelson-Miller Interferometer. Due to the automatic difference between the $\perp$ and II light paths, the registered shift of the interference pattern is much less than it were to be. M_{1i} and M_{2i}- virtual coherent images of the light source in M_2 mirror (M_{1i}- is the image due to path at the M_1 mirror directions that is /as secondary/ visible in the M_2 mirror with help of the focused apropriately telescope T). Maximum (Max) N°1 is any particular interference maximum that would be visible if there is no special obstacles. Max N°2 would be the new position (because of the shift) of Max N°1 due to the increase of the optical path of the "M_2 path" /as the pathway with the plexiglass (with increased optical density) on the pathway as at the phase fluorometer calibration or the delaying influence of the Earth movement/. Max N°3 is the real position (very decreased shift) of Max N°1 because of the above influence: real Michelson interferometer measurements due to the superposition of the permanent difference between the both pathways (on interference pattern of the M_{1i} and M_{2i} virtual coherent sources), which, itself, depends on the NEW position of the maximum shift (VARIATION with x and y- Fig.1A,B). Situation (here), corresponding to the configuration of Fig.1A. B. Evid nt Hypersensitization of the Michelson-Miller interferometer. This time the virtual image M_{2i} is adjusted (mor difficultly) to be farer from the M_2 mirror! One sees qually (to Fig.2A) that the shift in X_2 (of the original X_1 maximum) increases (this time) automatically th measured X_3 distanc . Configuration, here, of Fig.1B.

Fig.3. The exciting proof of the absence of th light propagation between Univ rses

c- light velocity value. $\beta = V_e/c$. Length (l_o) of th "shoulder" OM_1 = 32m; S- light source, M_{2i} and M_{1i}- virtual images of th light sourc in M_2 ; $M_{2i}l$ and $M_{1i}l$ are the distances to any point l at th observabl line OM' in the creation of the interference pattern with help of M_{1i} and M_{2i} ; AM_{2i}- interferential path differenc ; G- semi-transparent glass plate; T- observing telescope; M_1 and M_2- mirrors. A. OM_2O'- total light path in perpendicular ($\perp$) to the V_e direction, wherein the light "meets", at the displaced O observation point (becoming point O' due to Earth movement), th beam separation point, the parallel beam. M'_1- new mirror position after Earth displacement (OM'_1 light trajectory). Such M_1' site is varied at light arrival to fixed point M_2 or ANY point M but for commodity, I do not draw 2nd site of M_1 and calculations are the same anyway. OM'_1O'- total light path in parallel (II) direction until the same point O'. E- is arbitary observation point (at distance x of order of $l_o\beta$ from O'). OM'_2E and OM'_1E are the total $\perp$ and II light paths until point E. $OM_2 = M_2O'$, $OM'_2 = M'_2E$, $M_2P' \perp OM_1$ and $M'_2P'' \perp OM_1$. B. Device position after its rotation couner-clockwise, through 90°. M'_2- new M_2 position due to Earth movement. Observation at any point E' /distance y from O (order $l_o\beta$, in reality order $\sim l_o\beta^2$ as the x value- 3.3.2.)/. OM'_2NE'- total light path in parallel direction ($OM'_2 = M'_2N$). M'_2P is perpendicular. OM_1E'- path in the $\perp$ direction. EE' $\perp$ OE.(E)H and H(E')- positions of E at the moment when the light arrives to M'_2 and E' (due to Earth movement).

Note, that: $V_e \cdot t_{\mathrm{II}} \approx V_e \cdot t_{\perp} \approx V_e \cdot l_o/c \approx L_o \cdot \beta$.

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Important Supplement for Research– According to Law.

Acording to Law /for instance, Art.52(3) of Convention of European Patent Office (EPO)/: "The provisions of paragraph 2 (as nonpatentability of discoveries and scientific theories AS SUCH) shall exclude patentability of the subject-matter or activities reffered to in that provision only (ONLY) to the extent to which a European patent application... relates to such .. suject-matter or activities AS SUCH (it means without their practical applications)". To see also the Accord between a number of Offices making the International Search (as EPO, of USA, of Russia, of Austria, of Sweden, of Japan) and World International Patent Organisation in "PCT Gazette" 56/1997 (Appendix B): "are not excluded from research (PCT) or examination (PCT): all objects that are submitted to the research or examination according to the national procedure". Very clearly, as well in "Guidelines for Examination in European Patent Office" §CIV–2.2. .

The direct stipulation is absolutely EQUIVALENT (since secondary school since 12 years since "their" Euclide) to th stipulation, opposite to the inverse one: "If the European Patent Application concerns th subj ct-matt rs (as th discoveri s and scientific theories) with their applications (= "not as such"), they are patentabl ONLY in this case"!

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